

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
D I R E C T I O N S
RELATING TO
ORDERS, INSTITUTIONS,
AND
L I C E N C E S.

SECOND EDITION,
WITH ADDITIONS.

M.DCC.XC.



LETTER, &c.

REVEREND BRETHREN,

THE subjects of this Address relate to some *events* very interesting to the church of which you are ministers, because very interesting to morality and religion: to some *topics* of serious consideration, which concern your temporal situations, and religious duties: and, to others, which cannot fail to influence your conduct as friends to the present and future welfare of the Church of England, and the due instruction of the people committed to your care. On the several subjects which fall within these

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views, I felt it my duty to deliver my sentiments to you collectively on a late and former occasion. I am still anxious to leave them with you individually by this mode of communication, as a testimony of my affection for my Clergy; and my solicitude for their temporal and eternal interests.

§ 1. THE *events* to which I allude are the progress of Sunday education; the exertions of private persons and societies for the promotion of piety, decency, and good order; and, above all, the Royal Proclamation for the restraining of wickedness and vice; for the maintenance of religion and virtue; and, as the means of attaining these invaluable ends, for the due observance of the Sabbath.

Two years have now elapsed since his Majesty was induced, from motives of paternal regard for the morals of his people,

people, to issue this proclamation. The call to obey it's injunctions more immediately affects magistrates, as vested with authority to execute the subsisting laws against drunkenness; cursing and swearing; gaming, especially in public houses; lewdness and debauchery; profanation of the Lord's day; publication of obscene and impious books and prints; yet it extends to all persons who possess the means of assisting to remedy or to lessen those evils, which, if unrestrained and undiminished, will throw down every barrier, which law and religion can oppose to them. But the Parochial Clergy, by an express clause, are commanded "to read the proclamation, at least four times a year, in their respective Churches and Chapels, immediately after divine service; and to incite and stir up their respective auditors to the practice of piety and virtue; and the avoiding all immorality and profaneness." With this Royal com-

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mand, in both it's parts, all of you, I trust, have hitherto complied, and mean to comply in future.

As teachers of religion, we cannot but most sensibly feel the benefits which result from that influence which flows from the support, the countenance, and the example of the Sovereign. Let us therefore convince the world by our behaviour, that our gratitude to God for the late act of mercy, which restored a sovereign most justly endeared by every tie to a loyal and affectionate people, is not merely the gratitude of a day, but a fixed principle impressed upon our hearts, and regulating our lives. May this consideration animate our zeal in the constant performance of those duties, which constitute the peculiar utility, business, and ornament of our profession. And may we uniformly in-force on the minds of the people this most important truth, that the best return

turn to heaven, either for occasional or permanent blessings, and the best means of securing their continuance, is by national reformation.

THIS proof of his Majesty's attention to public morals, has given rise to a laudable institution, intituled, a Society for carrying into Effect the Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, composed of Members high in Rank, Fortune, and Character. The general views of this respectable body are sufficiently indicated by the name they have assumed. What they have done has been recently notified to the public; of what they are actually doing the world will, I trust, hereafter feel and acknowledge the beneficial effects. With these commendable views, it is incumbent upon each of us to co-operate within his respective sphere of action. Each of us, however contracted that sphere may be, possesses the power

of promoting a national reformation, by conscientiously promoting a personal one; by correcting whatever may be wrong in his own temper, conduct, and example; by striving to influence those with whom he is connected by domestic or pastoral ties, to labour to attain the same great ends of human life; and which alone can render it happy, either here or hereafter.

THAT the degree of success attending the meritorious plans of this society will answer our most sanguine expectations, is what I cannot venture to affirm. But there can be no doubt that it will exceed the narrow bounds which coldness, indifference, and despondency may be disposed to set to their efficacy and progress. Whatever sentiments men in those two opposite extremes may entertain, we should steer clear of both: neither indulging ourselves in the visionary ideas of sudden, rapid, and universal

versal improvements in manners and in morals; nor allowing ourselves to despair of that change for the better, which may be produced by our steady, temperate, and persevering efforts in prosecuting those regulations which authority has enforced, and public virtue has adopted. As this pious act of the Sovereign has excited, may we not hope it will continue to keep alive a spirit of attention in every friend of his country, to the fatal consequences which must flow from profligacy and licentiousness; and prove ruinous to national prosperity, happiness, and credit. That lukewarmness of pursuit in such a cause, which may perhaps be excusable in others, is culpable in us. It is abandoning the post to which we are appointed, and for the maintaining of which we are responsible. Arduous as the task confessedly is of eradicating vice matured and hardened by years and habit, yet still it is our duty to make the attempt. Should

we, however, after all our endeavours, fail here ; a fairer prospect opens before us in the rising generation. In that of the lower ranks of the community, we have reason to hope much good has been already done by the introduction of Sunday Schools ; and much more may be expected, in proportion as the scholars increase ; who, on a moderate calculation, are supposed to amount at this time to 300,000.

WHATEVER speculative doubts might have been entertained with regard to the propriety and benefits of Sunday Schools in the infancy of the institution, they have now for some time been dispelled, and the question decided on the ground of experience. The trial has been made for five years in parts of this diocese, and I trust bids fair to justify my recommendation, by becoming most extensively beneficial to the morals and religious habits of the common people, under

der the superintendence of the Parochial Clergy ; to whom, as these schools stand principally indebted for the countenance they have received, they must in great measure depend for their permanency. To my opinion of these seminaries you can be no strangers, both from the establishment of them in many places, at my suggestion ; and from the printed regulations which, at an early period, I circulated among you, and which have been greatly improved by subsequent lights and information*. As their nature and design have been well explained in a variety of publications, I shall detain you no longer on this head, than to briefly mention these arguments which appear to me to intitle this plan of edu-

* See the present Bishop of London's letter to the Clergy of the diocese of Chester ; Bishop Horne's Sermon on Sunday Schools ; Mr. Moore's, Dr. Forster's, and Mr. Lucas's on the same subject ; Proceedings for Sunday Schools ; and a plan of that in St. Stephen's parish, Norwich ; and Mrs. Trimmer's Oeconomy of Charity.

cating the poor to general protection and support.

1. THE learning which the children acquire at these schools is confined within its proper bounds. It enables them to understand the principles, and habituates them to practise the precepts of Christianity, while it does not indispose them to manual labour, and the more active duties of their humble, but most useful sphere. They are taught, under the sanction of the gospel, to believe the existence of God ; his over-ruling Providence ; and his mercy to mankind in the redemption of the world by the death and mediation of his own Son : that a regular attendance on public worship ; a conscientious performance of private prayer ; a reverential respect for the Lord's day ; a habit of industry, sobriety, patience, and contentment, are certain means of insuring success to their honest labour ; obtaining the favour of
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the Almighty ; and, through the merits of their Redeemer, the rewards of eternity.

2. IN proportion to the encouragement given to these schools will be the number of children constantly brought to church ; who otherwise, neither from the example, nor commands of their parents, might have gone thither. They consequently would have been deprived of all those comforts and benefits which flow from early religious instruction to the individual and the community. They would never have been influenced by those associations, which give to the mind it's proper bent ; regulate the passions ; form the tenor of future life ; and render man useful or pernicious to himself and to society.

3. ANOTHER advantage resulting from these institutions, is the greater facility and effect they produce in all the branches
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of parochial duty; and particularly in the very important one of catechising.

On this most useful mode of conveying and impressing religious truths on the hearts of the young and ignorant it is beside my present purpose to enlarge.

I would only observe, that with whatever degree of becoming zeal the most diligent minister may be animated in the discharge of this duty, yet he must be sensible of the frequent difficulties he has to encounter from the remissness, ignorance, and obstinacy of parents unblest with the superior advantages of their children; and from their unwillingness to allow them to profit by that spiritual improvement which the wisdom of our church has provided in this ordinance.

These difficulties are much lessened in the parishes where Sunday Schools are established; and each catechist is supplied with a more decent, better informed set of catechumens; who will derive more benefit from his exhortations, admonitions,

monitions, and discourses ; and be much better prepared for that excellent rite, which constitutes a very important part of our triennial meetings.

On these general grounds I build my hopes that much good will ensue from Sunday Schools, discreetly regulated, well conducted, and steadily pursued. One great object should be to provide means of giving permanency to these institutions. Nothing would contribute more to this end than if their support was made a common county concern. A general fund might be established in each county ; and a general committee formed to communicate with it's several towns and villages. Mr. Morton Pitt's plan furnishes some admirable hints well deserving the attention of all friends of Sunday education. The charity school in many parishes should be connected as much as possible with the Sunday Schools ; and a certain period of previous

ous attendance at a Sunday School might be made a necessary qualification in the candidate for a Charity School.

§ 2. The Proclamation for the due observance of the Sabbath, and the institution of Sunday Schools, are *events* of general concern; to the public at large, as the means of establishing good order, sobriety, and industry; but to you especially as the immediate instruments of those objects.

I HAVE now to request your attention to some important *topics* closely connected with your situation as incumbents; affecting your duties as ministers; and exacting your zeal for the credit of your profession.

THE condition of the churches throughout this diocese demanded my interposition to render these sacred edifices, dedicated to the public worship of
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the Almighty, secure at least and decent. To the commendable exertions of my worthy archdeacons; to the assistance of my clergy; and to the ready, and even chearful acquiescence with which the heavy expence, in some instances incident to this necessary work, has been submitted to, it is owing that the repairs have been so well executed. It is but justice to all the parties concerned to bear this public testimony to their respective merits, and to return them my public thanks. All that remains, now the task is finished, for me to expect in future is, that churchwardens make the examination of the churches entrusted to their care the object of their constant attention; and that they rest assured, the most frugal method of managing the rate which it is their office to collect, will be by watching every failure in the building; by immediate application to the proper workmen; and by seeing that the work

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is completed without delay. Should they, however, unhappily, at any future period, forget their duty, I shall not forget mine; which in this respect consists in regular annual enquiries, whether they observe the directions they are bound to follow.

THE report of the Archdeacons is in general favourable to the state into which parsonage houses have actually been put, or are promised to be put, in consequence of their examinations. I am not insensible that the injunctions imposed must, in some instances, from the scanty income of the benefice, have produced temporary inconvenience. But even where the pressure has been heaviest, prudence should have suggested what authority required. To have deferred the repair would only have augmented the charge whenever it was incurred; and those who have felt it most have doubtless regretted that it was not sooner defrayed.

defrayed. Each incumbent will derive from this necessary work every benefit which he can expect from an expence the law exacts, personal comfort in the enjoyment of a more convenient habitation, and the reflection that he secures his family from the much greater burthen which neglect in this particular inevitably entails.

NOTHING short of necessity will induce me, in any instance, to add to the burthens of my Clergy. In all instances I feel the truest anxiety to diminish them, where such diminution can be effected consistently with the justice due to the credit of the church of which they are ministers; to the fair claims of their parishioners in present, and of their successors in future.

SINCE the commencement of our connection, many of you, in building or repairing your respective houses, have

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availed yourselves of the benefits of an act passed in the year 1777. Those who may in future be engaged in the same work, will consult their own advantage by following this example. For their convenience I have added in the Appendix an abstract of the act, together with a schedule, containing the forms of such instruments as are to be made use of in it's execution.

THE nature and management of that fund for the augmentation of poor livings, which the piety and munificence of Queen Anne bestowed, and the wisdom of Parliament perpetuated, are in general so little understood, that you will probably wish to receive that information respecting both, which, as a governor of this excellent institution, I am enabled to give.

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THE revenue of first fruits and tenths amounts nearly to the annual sum of 15,000*l*. The whole of which, after payment of necessary expences, is vested in government securities, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings in the two modes of lot and benefaction, prescribed by the act. The former mode directs tickets to be prepared, inscribed with the concealed names of such livings as are intitled to the bounty: which, to preclude all suspicion of partiality, are drawn in a manner similar to those of a State Lottery. The tickets were originally confined to livings under 10*l*. in process of time to those under 20*l*. and are now extended to those under 30*l*. per ann. amounting to about 1800. The latter mode was probably intended as a motive to induce the rich to contribute their assistance to this valuable charity, by empowering the governors to add 200*l*. to the same sum given by benefaction, to increase any

living not above the annual value of 45l. and with the same view to allow them the preference to livings drawn by lot.

It has been supposed by ignorance, or insinuated by malice, that there is a considerable surplus in the hands of the governors, unappropriated to the use of the clergy. But from whatever cause this opinion originated, it is unfounded in fact. Instead of a surplus, the bounty fund, from the great fall of the stocks, was for several years insufficient to answer the appropriated demands, till their rise in 1786 created a surplus; from which the governors augmented, in one day, 192 livings, by granting the sum of 38,000l. In the three succeeding years the augmentations by lot have amounted to 431.

WHEN any sum has been allotted for the augmentation of a living, the governors allow to the incumbents interest on that

that sum till a purchase in land has been made.

It has been objected, that the governors allow to the incumbent an interest of only two per cent. on the sum acquired by lot, from whence the notion of a surplus probably took its rise. The reasons which induced them to adopt this plan, were the two following.

1. THE act directs the augmentation money to be laid out in land. But it having been understood that the governors possessed a discretionary power of allowing interest till land could be purchased; conformably to this idea, they for some time allowed five per cent. The consequence was, that money producing a higher interest than land, purchases were neither sought nor made. To instigate the clergy to more activity in carrying into execution the great object of the legislature, a landed provision, a

reduction of interest became unavoidable; and it was reduced accordingly from five to four; from four to three; and in the year 1762 from three to two per cent. The effect has fully justified the wisdom of the measure. There have been as many purchases made since that period as in the preceding fifty years. And it is with much satisfaction I can add, made so advantageously, especially during the last twenty years, as to have produced an interest, upon an average, nearer five than four per cent.

THOUGH only two per cent. is allowed while the money continues unvested in land, yet the remainder of the interest is not lost to the valuable purposes of this charity. It is applied to the augmenting more livings; so that there is no unappropriated surplus, except from two to three thousand pounds in the hands of the treasurer, to answer the constant demands of such a trust.

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But a still further reason subsists for the reduction of interest. When purchases are proposed and approved, the governors are enabled to advance the original sum, without regard to any accidental fall in the value of the stock; which could not otherwise be effected. And this scheme is much more beneficial to claimants for augmentation, than by payment of a higher interest to have their capital diminished. And it would be impossible by any other mode to make purchases, without keeping a distinct account of the stock bought with each two hundred pounds; and by the subsequent process of selling that exact portion of stock. Hence fractions must arise; and the stock in each case must be sold before the clergy could enter into any treaty, or even enquire after purchases; they could not know till the sale was compleated what money they would have to lay out; and the difficulties of meeting with land for such small

fractional sums would be insurmountable. The purposes for which the bounty revenue was granted are so far from being accomplished, that it has been calculated that the livings under 50l. per annum will not, in the ordinary course, receive their complete accomplishment in less than three hundred years.

THE question of commuting tythe for land has been much agitated within the remembrance of the youngest among you: and happy, in my opinion, would it have been for the Parochial Clergy, where the commutation has taken place, had it been canvassed earlier. The respective merits would then have been better understood, and the clergy less hastily induced, by the specious appearance of an increased income, which could in general be but of short duration,

tion, to exchange tythe, sanctioned by immemorial usage; confirmed by a series of legal decisions; the benefits of which they had for centuries experienced; for a provision, at its commencement precarious and uncertain, the inconveniences of which remain unfelt in their full extent to the present hour; but which, unless greatly deceived, I fear will ultimately be felt in the severest degree.

THE only argument in support of the commutation, which has an air of plausibility, is, that it cuts off all occasion of dispute between a minister and his parishioners. Were esteem, harmony, and affection, (so essential to the instruction of the first, the benefit of the last, and the comforts of both) unattainable on any other plan, there is no sacrifice which should not gladly be made to secure them. But may it not be asked, whether this argument has not been urged

urged too far on one side, and too easily admitted on the other? Clamour was raised on this plea, and like all unfounded popular cries, has died away. The truth is, that the circumstances of the clergy in general must ever render them contented with a moderate composition. They rarely have recourse, uncompelled, to what they can but ill bear, the heavy expence of litigation. A well-known fact corroborates this assertion, and ascertains, that when dragged to the courts at Westminster, the decisions in their favour have been in the proportion of six to one.

THE advantages of tythe to such a body of men as the Parochial Clergy are too well known to require a distinct enumeration. The disadvantages which, after a certain period, must accrue from the commutation, have not yet been sufficiently adverted to. And as application to Parliament for bills of inclosure

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sure or partition still continue, and I hope will long continue to take place in this diocese, I hold myself bound to hint, for it would carry me too far to fully state, what I conceive some of those disadvantages are.

By exchanging such a right as tythe for land, the incumbent subjects himself and his successors to all the burthens of landed property; in which he has only a tenure for life. Repairs, and in process of time most heavy repairs, on buildings and fences from which he was before exempted; losses by bad and insolvent tenants; a mismanaged and exhausted soil, are among the certain consequences of his ill-judged choice, even to himself. But they must sooner or later inevitably fall on his successors; leaving them in possession of a farm, perhaps constituting their sole subsistence, without money to stock, or experience to manage it; and which, were

were the occupying it by the clergy to become universal, would prove the bane of letters, science, professional studies, and religion.

§ 3. I have already * acquainted you with my general sentiments on the subject of residence ; and expressed an anxious wish to find the state of it in this diocese such as might reflect honour on yourselves ; answer the just expectations of the world ; promote the spiritual and temporal good of your parishioners ; and advance the great and glorious interests of Christianity. I readily admitted, that the poverty of some livings prevented the possibility of the incumbent's residing on each. This unhappy imperfection in the provision for the Parochial Clergy, left unremedied at the Reformation, has unavoidably given rise to another, by the introduction of Curates.

* Charge at Primary Visitation, 1783.

rates. Here, without imputing blame to any, I find myself necessitated to suggest caution to all.

AMONG the various methods which will occur to a good mind to compensate for non-residence, is the choice of a proper curate. As you are responsible to God and your country for the detriment which your parishes may receive from an improper substitute, I should be deficient in that real regard which I bear you, were I not to intreat you, with a zeal which the occasion demands, never to allow private affection; recommendation of friends; the request of men of fortune and patronage, or any motive whatever, to influence your choice, but the fitness of the person, and the good of your people. In the more important transactions of civil life, where a man's own personal interests are at stake, he never deposes another to act for him without the most accurate previous

previous information, and the clearest conviction as to the requisite qualifications. Should you then in your spiritual capacities manifest less attention, exert less diligence to provide a deputy, whom you thoroughly approve, than each of you in his secular capacity would use for the advancement of his temporal interests ?

ENGAGEMENTS, it is universally confessed, of the most solemn nature, are entered into by each incumbent at his institution. These, he is bound by every tie, whether human or divine, to fulfil; if not in his own person, at least by his substitute. How the obligations can be fulfilled but by a conviction of the sound doctrines, moral habits, and religious principles of the curate, are questions which each of you who employs one must answer to his own conscience here, and to his Maker hereafter.

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THE next step to fixing on a substitute, is the compensation for his services. The same causes which prevent the universality of residence in the incumbent, prevent it, to a certain degree, in the curate also. But the degree is not so extensive as is too frequently and too easily supposed. Wherever the value of the benefice will allow it, the stipend should be such as affords a decent maintenance for a man of a liberal education; and equal to the supporting that respect, to which, from profession, he is intitled: his duties should be confined, and he actually resident within the precincts of one parish. It were to be wished, for the credit of the Church of England, and the religious instruction of it's members, that this could in all cases be effected. As it cannot, I have only to recommend that the stipend, in all possible circumstances, be such as becomes a clergyman and a scholar to offer, and a clergyman and a scholar to accept.

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Whatever is below this standard is a disgrace to both.

THE impropriety, indecency, and inefficacy of serving many and distant churches, which tends to extirpate all sense of religion among the lower ranks of life, and to diminish it among the higher; and which can hardly be avoided, where the stipend is notoriously less than it should be, renders it necessary that an adequate one should be settled on the curate.

THERE can be no one immutable rule established respecting these stipends; as the peculiar state of each living must create a variation. In general, however, it may be determined, that the stipend should bear a just proportion to the value of the living and the nature of the duty. And incumbents would do well to remember, that as ecclesiastical revenues were granted for the discharge of eccle-

ecclesiastical offices, if they do not discharge these offices themselves, they ought to appropriate an adequate and liberal proportion of the profits to those who do.

THAT no Curate should be employed without the knowledge and consent of the Ordinary, no Minister of the Church of England can deny. The reasons, on which this part of it's constitution is founded, are evident. The Canons enjoin the licence; and the Incumbent and the Curate are mutually interested that the injunction should be observed. Where no licence subsists, the Incumbent is responsible for every failure of duty, for every irregularity; and the Curate would be punished as an intruder, were he to be articted against in the Ecclesiastical Court. But what is more likely to affect him, he is entirely

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at the mercy of his employer ; who may dismiss him whenever he pleases, without being legally bound by any engagements of their verbal agreement. In the mean while the Diocesan is left in utter ignorance, unless from private inquiry, or casual information, whether the church be supplied or not. The legislature, by passing an act towards the close of the session of Parliament in 1788, to exempt all licensed stipendiary Curates from paying stamp duties, has removed the only obstacle to that essential order and regularity which results from a Bishop's knowing who are the Curates in his diocese, where employed, and what their stipends. All of my Clergy who come under the description of this act will, I trust, comply with it's intention, and my request, by procuring nominations from their respective Incumbents, and applying as early as may be for licences.

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To the care and fidelity of the Parochial Clergy, the state has committed the custody of Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial Registers. However unimportant to the ignorant or inconsiderate this trust may appear, yet, in the better estimate of policy and experience, it holds a respectable place in the interesting concerns of every well regulated community. On the scrupulous attention with which antient registers are preserved; on the accuracy with which fresh entries are made, frequently depend either the prevention of law suits, or their decision.

THE condition of the antient registers of this diocese, in common probably with those of other dioceses, is far from being what could be wished;

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though there are some to be found of the year 1538. At that æra this wise regulation was established, by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Vicar General; to whom the Reformation in this country stands much indebted; and to whose meritorious exertions in their behalf, the Parochial Clergy would have had the most solid obligation, had not his premature death cut short both himself and his plans for their benefit. I mean not to insinuate the most distant reflection on my Clergy of the present day. The evil is of a much earlier origin. My sole view in touching on this topic is to request your assistance in remedying inconveniences, and in guarding against irregularities in future.

THE principal cause to which omissions and errors in names and dates may with most probability be attributed, is not making the entries at the time. Or, should that from peculiar circumstances
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be impracticable, from not writing memoranda ; and inserting them in the register on the first possible opportunity. The register itself should be occasionally examined ; and each page signed by the Minister and one of the Churchwardens. In case of sickness or absence of the Incumbent, the officiating Clergyman should write the proper entry on a separate paper, to be carefully preserved till recovery or return enables the Incumbent to insert the contents in the register. But nothing, I am confident, will induce any of you to consign this task to the parish clerk, in abuse of the trust, and in defiance of law,

WITHOUT adhering to these, or similar rules, to which others might be added, a parochial register ceases to be what it purports, and what it is understood to be, an authentic record ; to the authenticity of which courts of law usually pay so much deference in ques-

tions of the greatest nicety and magnitude. It would contribute much to the weight of evidence deducible from these registers, were the names and surnames of the parents inserted, in marriages and burials, as well as in baptisms. But exclusive of every other consideration, there is one which more peculiarly affects the Clergy ; since want of exactness, in entering the day of birth as well as of baptism, is occasionally productive of difficulty to candidates for orders.

REAL and extensive benefits would, in my coolest judgment, result from the introduction of a better form of register than that at present in common use. Ascertaining claims of property, especially maternal property, and the investigation of lineal and collateral descents, would be among those benefits.

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THE Parochial benefactions, which in different parts of this diocese have been bequeathed to the poor; to the endowment of schools; or to the improvement of the Minister's income, are objects too important not to demand your watchful care, that they be applied to the benevolent purposes to which they were destined, where they still continue; and to recover such as are discontinued, where clear proofs that they were actually left for those purposes can be obtained.

I need not attempt the exciting of a temperate, yet persevering zeal, which each of you, I am persuaded, must feel in the discharge of what is due to the helpless and the ignorant of your respective cures, as well as to yourselves and

successors. Nor do I mean to impose a heavier task than that which arises from accurate inquiry ; and from the subsequent communication of your researches to me. With the communication your business ceases and mine begins. What further trouble may attend the correction of abuses, or the means of recovering donations to their lawful proprietors, it is both my province and my inclination to undertake.

WHAT I have hitherto said under this third section will apply to Incumbents, and to Curates ; to the elder and the younger Clergy of my diocese. What I have further to observe I recommend chiefly to the attention of my younger Clergy, whether Priests or Deacons ; it regards their Studies, their Avocations, and their Dress.

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To begin with the last. You are reminded at the very commencement of your profession, that a peculiarity of dress is necessary to your order. However much the decent sobriety of clerical dress be broken in upon by indecorous deviations from the professional colour, there are certain insurmountable distinctions which nothing but an abjuration of your order can remove. This mixture of dress, half laical, half clerical, betrays an impatience of that decorum which your profession requires of you; a reluctant submission to the discipline it demands; a worldly-mindedness, which distracts you between incompatible pursuits: in short, any thing rather than attachment to that calling, to which, under the most serious assurances, you were admitted. Be persuaded there is something in the frivolities of dress, and in other deviations from your professional character, which conveys to the minds of the serious part of mankind at large, and of
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your own people in particular, an impression, if not of absolute turpitude, at least of indifference to your profession; which is always injurious to your character, and very detrimental to the interests of religion.

BUT every inducement which can be suggested for professional proprieties of dress, applies still more strongly to your avocations. Your instructions to your people become nugatory at least, if not supported by the consistency of your conduct. Very few are able, and still fewer are willing, to distinguish between the doctrine and the teacher. If your conduct direct one way, and your doctrine another, it will be at the expence of your sincerity, and the efficacy of your instructions. Your people naturally expect, and they have a right to expect, that your conduct and example should be a comment on your doctrine. The quiet, decorum, and reserve of the clerical

cal character are incompatible with the boisterous amusements of the field, the turbulent sensualities of the table, and the frequent pursuit of fashionable dissipation.

BEFORE ill habits are established, it requires but little resolution or self-denial to resist them. And I know not of any preventive or antidote to the improprieties before-mentioned, so easy, so useful, so honourable, as a close application to your clerical studies. The study of the scriptures is a part of every Christian's duty; but with us it is peculiarly and professionally so. With us too it is connected with a great variety of learning; which, while it is necessary to estimate the difficulties of scripture, whatever they may be, whether they belong to the language or the subject, will, if you judge for yourselves, give employment for all your classical knowledge, reasoning powers, and philosophical attainments.

tainments. And so far the pursuit of your studies becomes a perpetual source of amusement and advantage. But it has besides more moral good consequences than many of you are perhaps aware of. It is intimately connected with all the several branches of your duty. Application to your studies implies a constant residence on your cures ; it induces those habits of temperance and retirement, so necessary, so ornamental to your situation ; it detaches you from a variety of amusements and expences, which, if they do not immediately involve you in distress, unfit you for the business of your profession. It contributes therefore most essentially to form that professional character which gives life, and, if I may so express myself, gives truth both to your public and private instructions ; a character which will insure to you the love and respect of your people ; reflect credit on your order ; and, what is more valuable, will
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secure to you the approbation of your own mind, for the due discharge of those solemn engagements, to the performance of which you pledged yourself at your ordination.

§ 4. ON the topic of titles to Orders I am unwilling to insist, from the perfect confidence I feel that none of you would so intirely forget what he owes to himself, as to attempt so disgraceful an imposition.

TESTIMONIALS for Orders and Preferment, I fear, for the credit of the Clergy, the honour of the Church of England, and the interests of religion, are too often considered in another view, and as resting on other ground. We are here too apt to be misled by the strange prejudice of the times, that testimonials are matters of mere form ; and to be influenced by a good nature mistaken and misapplied. I confess myself
at

at a loss to conceive what may not be included under the term form, if the most solemn attestation, not only negative, but positive ; not only from vague report, but from personal knowledge for the time certified, to a character recommended for the strictest purity of life, and soundness of doctrine, as qualifications for becoming a public teacher of the gospel, and a public example of its precepts, can be comprehended under that appellation. On the veracity of the subscribers the Bishop must rely in ordination, institution, and licence. If he be deceived, I need not represent in how cruel a situation he is placed ; since the consequences will be imputed by the world to his supineness and neglect. But the consequences will not be confined solely to him ; they will be extended to the most valuable interests of your order, of religion, and of mankind. By the introduction of an unfit or disreputable member, the first is dishonoured,

honoured, and the two last injured. He occupies a place in a society, from which his education, habits of life, imperfections, and perhaps even his vices, should have excluded him ; and he may eventually, by the prostitution of patronage, and betraying the trust which it implies, obtain those professional emoluments which should never be the reward but of talents, industry, and virtue.

I am well aware that you will not unfrequently be urged by the importunity of friends ; by an unwillingness to be thought austere ; by the hope of future amendment ; by commiseration of distress ; and by the prospect of the advantages which may accrue. These are motives which may, at the moment, operate on the minds even of the best of men ; and would occasionally bear down all resistance, unless the aids of reason and religion be called in. Let the cause be tried at their bar, and you cannot long
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hesitate on which side the truth lies. Let any man coolly consult his own heart, and ask himself whether on similar pretences he would recommend to an office of civil trust; advance a deliberate falsehood; and abuse the confidence reposed in him? Should the spiritual and eternal interests of thousands be sacrificed to the temporal interests of an individual? Should affection so far bias the judgment, as to make you willing instruments in fixing a relation or a friend in an employment, in which he must disgrace you, himself, and his whole order?

I have insisted the more earnestly on this topic, from it's importance to yourselves, to your fellow Christians, to the church of which you are ministers, and to religion. May the light in which I have placed this most serious and growing evil, strike you as forcibly as it does me; and induce you, from the considerations

rations which have been urged, to sign, or refuse to sign, the testimonials to which your subscription may hereafter be solicited.

YOUR vigilance and concern in this respect I shall make it my business to second, by requiring adequate proofs of literary qualifications. Without entering at large into their extent, I will just point out a very prevailing mistake with regard to these qualifications for the first order; and, through you, address myself to future Candidates for the ministry. The mistake to which I allude is, that a slight proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages is a sufficient preparation for Deacon's orders. So far from thinking a slight proficiency in the learned languages sufficient, although I think a considerable proficiency in them necessary, I do not consider even the greatest proficiency in them alone suffi-

cient.

cient. Why it is not sufficient, a little reflection will convince you. A Candidate for Orders in the Church of England must, before his admission, subscribe to it's Articles, which are founded on the authority of the Scriptures. But though the truth of these Articles, and their consistency with the Scriptures, have been acknowledged and proved by some of the most conscientious, of the wisest, and of the most learned writers of this country; can he conscientiously, on the mere authority of these writers, subscribe to the Articles of the Church of England, without being acquainted with their grounds and reasons? Can he know those grounds and reasons without a very diligent study, not only of the New Testament which contains them, but of such books as have been written to explain, not the doctrines, (for who can explain the unsearchable properties of the divine nature?) but the reasons and proofs on which the doctrines

trines and the articles containing them are founded? The perusal of the books immediately necessary lies indeed within a small compass; but it requires much thought, self-knowledge, and time to form those principles, and that temper of mind, which can alone properly judge of the sacred office. Nor will a superficial perusal of the best books enable any one to possess, what every Christian Minister ought to "have ready," a reason for the truth of those articles of faith, which by his subscription he professes to believe, and by his office he undertakes to teach.

I AM aware of the inefficacy of general directions. I have therefore given, in the Appendix to this Address, a list of books, in which I expect my Candidates for Orders to be prepared. They form indeed a very small part of a complete course of clerical studies; but they contain whatever is indispensably neces-

fary for a Minister of the English Church at his admiffion to know. His future progress must depend on his future exertions. And he will be animated in that progress, by reflecting, that he lives in an age of light and knowledge more universally diffeminated among all ranks of men, than in any which has preceded it fince the revival of letters ; that literary deficiency is doubly difhonourable in the members of an order expreffly dedicated to learning ; that much the larger part of mankind must derive (under God's bleffing) their love of virtue, and abhorrence of vice, from the instructions and conduct of their fpiritual guides ; that the very learning, which is neceffary to a true knowledge and explanation of the Scriptures, must owe it's support (under the fame bleffing) to the diligence and abilities of established teachers of religion ; that the world will not be urged to virtue, nor deterred from vice, but by the abilities of established teachers of religion ;

religion ; and that religion itself can neither be explained, nor supported, but by the general learning, and professional attainments of the Clergy.

IN the communication of these sentiments, Reverend Brethren, I have been anxious to select such topics as appear to me intitled to your best attention as citizens of the state, and as ministers of the national church. They have been chosen as affecting the interests of religion, the credit of your order, and the honour of this diocese ; as calculated to promote a spirit of regularity ; a love of your sacred profession ; and a zeal to manifest that love by a conscientious concern, both public and private, to your respective cures ; to residence, as the only effectual means of proving that attention ; to every branch of your holy function ; and to the modest display of those Christian virtues which dignify and adorn it. My senti-

ments are those of my heart ; my language and my conduct towards you, during our seven years connection, have in no instance been influenced by any motive but a sense of what I conceive will contribute to the advancement of your weight and happiness ; but by a studious endeavour to mark my attachment to a Clergy, who, I flatter myself, are not unattached to me ; and to discharge my own duty, by reminding you of yours.

I am,

REVEREND BRETHREN,

With the truest esteem,

Your affectionate Friend
and Brother,

S. SARUM.

Salisbury, Oct. 16,

1789.

A P P E N -

A P P E N D I X.

T H E C O N T E N T S.

I. AN ABSTRACT of an Act to promote the Residence of the Parochial Clergy, by making Provision for the more speedy and effectual building, re-building, repairing, or purchasing Houses, and other necessary Buildings and Tenements for the Use of their Benefices, 17 GEO. III. Ch. 53.

II. A SCHEDULE, containing the Forms of several Instruments, which are to be made Use of in the Execution of the foregoing Act.

III. AN ACT for the better Maintenance of Curates, 12 Anne, Stat. 2. Ch. 12.

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V. WHAT is expected from Candidates for Orders at their Examination.

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No. I.

An Abstract of An Act to promote the Residence of the Parochial Clergy, by making Provision for the more speedy and effectual building, re-building, repairing, or purchasing Houses, and other necessary Buildings and Tenements, for the Use of their Benefices.

17 G. III. C. 53.

1. **T**HE Preamble sets forth that many of the Parochial Clergy, for want of proper habitations, reside at a distance from their Benefices, by which means the Parishioners lose the advantage of their instruction and hospitality: For remedy whereof, It is enacted that after the 24th of June 1777, whenever the Incumbent of any Rectory, Vicarage, Chapelry, or perpetual Curacy, where there is no house, or where the house is so ruinous, or mean, that one year's neat income will not be sufficient

sufficient to rebuild, or put it into proper repair with the necessary offices, shall think fit to apply for the assistance intended to be given by this Act, He is to procure from some experienced workman or surveyor, a certificate containing a state of the condition of the buildings, and of the value of the timber and other materials fit to be employed or to be sold, also a plan and an estimate of the work proposed to be done (such state and estimate to be verified on oath before some Justice of the Peace or Master in Chancery ordinary or extraordinary), and these he is to lay, together with a just and particular account in writing signed by himself, and verified upon oath to be taken as aforesaid, of the annual profits of the Benefice, before the Ordinary and Patron, and having obtained their consent to such proposed new buildings or repairs, by writing under their respective hands in the Form contained in the Schedule annexed

annexed (No. 1) ; *It shall and may be lawful* for such Incumbent to borrow at interest such sum of money as the said estimate shall amount to, after deducting the value of the timber and other materials, which may be thought proper to be sold, provided that such sum after this deduction shall not exceed two years neat produce of such Benefice ; and in settling the neat produce, all outgoings are to be deducted, except salaries to Curates ; and as a security for the money so to be borrowed, *It shall and may be lawful* for such Incumbent to mortgage the glebe, tithes, and other profits of such Benefice to such person who shall advance the same, by one or more Deed or Deeds, for the term of *twenty-five* years, or until the money so borrowed with interest, and such charges as may attend the recovery thereof, shall be fully paid ; which Mortgage-deed shall be made, in the form contained in the said Schedule
(No.

(No. 2), and shall bind every succeeding Incumbent, until the principal, and interest, and costs shall be paid off.

II. EVERY such Mortgagee shall execute a Counterpart of every such Mortgage, to be kept by the Incumbent for the time being; and a copy of every such Deed of Mortgage shall be registered in the office of the Ordinary's Registrar, such copy having been first examined by him with the Original, which Officer shall register the same, and be entitled to a fee of five shillings for so doing; and every such Deed shall be referred to upon all necessary occasions, the person inspecting the same paying one shilling for every such search; and the said Deed, or a Copy thereof certified under the hand of the said Registrar, shall be allowed, as legal evidence, in case any such Mortgage-deed shall happen to be destroyed.

III.

III. WHENEVER the principal and interest shall be in arrear for the space of forty days, the Mortgagee may recover the same, and the costs attending the recovery thereof, by distress and sale, in such manner as rents may be recovered by Landlords from their Tenants by the laws in being.

IV. THE money so borrowed shall be paid to such person as shall be nominated to receive the same for the purposes aforesaid, by the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, by writing under their hands in the form contained in the Schedule (No. 3), such Nominee having before the receipt of such money given a Bond to the Ordinary with sufficient surety in double the sum so borrowed, with condition for his duly accounting for the same according to the Directions of this Act; the Bond and Condition to be in the Forms contained
in

in the Schedule (No. 4 and 5) *; and the receipt of the said Nominee shall be a sufficient discharge to the person advancing the money, and shall be in the form expressed in the said Schedule (No. 6) *; and the said Nominee shall enter into contracts with proper persons for such works as shall be approved by the Ordinary, Patron and Incumbent, and shall be specified in an instrument and signed by them in the form as aforesaid (No. 1), and shall have the care of the execution of such contracts, and shall pay the money for such works according to the terms of such agreements, and shall take proper receipts for the same; and as soon as such works shall be compleated, and the money paid, shall make out an account of his receipts and payments, together with

* THE Forms No. 4, 5, 6, and 7, are directed by an Act in 21 GEO. III. c. 66, which was made to explain and amend the Act 17 G. III. c. 53.

the vouchers for the same, and enter them in a Book fairly written, which shall be signed by him, and laid before the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, and examined by them, and when allowed by writing under their respective hands in the form contained in the Schedule (No. 7), such allowance shall be a full discharge to the Nominee ; and if any balance shall remain in the hands of such Nominee, the same shall be laid out in some further lasting improvement on the premises, or applied in discharge of the said principal debt, at the discretion of the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, or two of them, of whom the said Ordinary shall be one, by order signed by them in the form contained in the Schedule (No. 8), and an account also shall be kept, made out, and allowed, of such further disbursements in manner aforesaid : All which accounts, when made out and allowed, shall be deposited, with the Vouchers, in the hands

hands of the said Registrar, and kept by him for the use of the Incumbent for the time being, who shall have a right to inspect the same whenever occasion shall require, paying to such Registrar one shilling for every inspection.

V. THE Ordinary, before he shall signify his consent, shall cause an enquiry to be made, and certified to him by the Archdeacon, Chancellor of the Diocese, or other proper persons living near the parish, where such buildings are proposed to be made, in the form for that purpose specified in the said Schedule (No. 9), of the condition of such buildings at the time the Incumbent entered upon such Benefice, how long such Incumbent had enjoyed the same, what money he had received, or may be entitled to, on account of Dilapidations, and in what manner he had laid out what he had so received; and if it shall appear to them, that such Incumbent

bent had, by wilful negligence, suffered such buildings to go out of repair, then to certify the same to the Ordinary, and also the amount of the damage, which they had sustained by the wilful neglect of such Incumbent; and such Incumbent, if the Ordinary requires it, shall pay the same to the Nominee, towards defraying the expences of Building or Repairs, before the Ordinary shall give his consent.

VI. THE Incumbent of every such Benefice, in cases where such Mortgage shall be made, and his Successors, is and are required to pay the Interest arising upon every such Mortgage yearly, as the same shall become due, or within one month after, and also *five pounds per cent. per annum* of the money originally advanced upon such Mortgage, by yearly payments, and every such Incumbent, who shall not reside *twenty* weeks in each year upon

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such

such Benefice, computed from the date of the said Mortgage-deed, shall, instead of the said sum of *five pounds per cent. per annum*, pay *ten pounds per cent. per annum* of the money originally advanced as aforesaid, by yearly payments, such payments to be respectively made at the same time such interests shall be paid, until the whole of the said principal money and interest shall be discharged* ; and every such

Incum-

* By the Act of 17 Geo. III. c. 53, *It was enacted*, that every such Incumbent, if resident, shall pay five pounds *per centum per annum*, and, if non-resident, ten pounds *per centum per annum*, of the *principal remaining due* ; and as these words, if literally understood and observed, would render the discharge of the whole principal sum impracticable, and by that means discourage persons from lending money upon such security, it was enacted (21 G. III. c. 66) that the Incumbent of every Benefice, the profits of which had, or should be mortgaged for building, repairing, &c. shall, from the passing of the said Act, pay to the Mortgagee, over and besides the interest of the principal money due, the sum of five pounds *per centum per annum*, if resident, and the sum of ten pounds *per centum per annum*, if non-resident, of the *money originally advanced upon such mortgage*, until the whole of the said principal money shall be discharged.

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Incumbent, who shall pay only *five pounds per cent. per annum* of the money originally advanced, shall deliver to the Mortgagee a certificate under the hands of two Rectors, Vicars, or Officiating Ministers of some parishes near adjoining, signifying that he had resided *twenty weeks* upon the said Benefice within the year, for which such payment became due, which certificate shall be in the form contained in the Schedule (No. 10); and every such Incumbent shall annually, at his own expence, from the time such building shall be compleated, insure, at one of the public offices in London or Westminster, the house and other buildings against accidents by fire, at such sum of

IN this Abstract the clause which was amended by the 21st of Geo. III. c. 66, is purposely left out, and the clause, as it stands amended by that act, is inserted: and this is the only amendment which was made, except the addition of four forms, which are mentioned in the Schedule, No. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

money as shall be agreed upon by the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent; and in default of the payment of principal or interest, or neglect of the Incumbent to make such insurance, the Ordinary shall have power to sequester the profits of the Benefice, till such payment or insurance shall be made.

VII. THAT the payment of such year may be properly adjusted between the Successor and the late Incumbent, or his Representatives, in case the avoidance shall happen by death, in such proportions as the profits of such Benefice shall have been received by them respectively, for the year in which such avoidance shall happen, *It is enacted*, that if any difference shall arise in adjusting the proportions aforesaid, the same shall be determined by two indifferent persons, the one to be named by the Successor, and the other by the last Incumbent, or by his Representatives, in case the avoidance

ance

ance shall happen by death ; and in case such Nominees shall not be appointed within two calendar-months after such avoidance, or if they cannot agree in adjusting such proportions within the space of one month, after they shall have been appointed, the same shall be determined by some neighbouring Clergyman, to be nominated by the Ordinary, whose determination shall be final, which nomination and determination shall be made according to the forms contained in the said Schedule (No. 11, No. 12), as near as conveniently may be.

VIII. WHERE there shall be no house upon a Benefice exceeding in clear yearly value one hundred pounds, or being one, the same shall be in such a state of decay as aforesaid, and the Incumbent shall not reside in the parish twenty weeks within one year, computed from the 1st day of January, *It shall* be lawful

for the Ordinary, with the consent of the Patron (in case the Incumbent shall not think fit to lay out one year's income, where the same may be sufficient to put the house and buildings in proper repair, or to make such application for building or repairing as is allowed by this Act) to procure such estimate and certificate as is herein directed, and at any time within the course of the succeeding year to proceed in the execution of the purposes of this Act, in such manner as the Incumbent is authorized to proceed, and to execute such Mortgage; which shall be binding upon the Incumbent and his Successors, and he and they shall be liable to pay the interest, principal, and costs; and every such Incumbent and his Representatives shall be respectively liable to the proportion of the payments for the year, which shall be growing at the time of the death of such Incumbent or avoidance of such Benefice; which said interest,

rest, principal, and costs, may be recovered against such Incumbent, his Successors, or Representatives, respectively, by action of debt, in any Court of Record.

IX. ALL sums of money received by suit or compositions from the Representatives of any former Incumbent, and not laid out in the repairs of the buildings, shall be applied in part of the payments under the estimate as aforesaid; and all money thereafter received, if the same cannot be had before such buildings are compleated, and the money paid for the same, shall be applied in payment of the principal then due, as far as the same will extend; or, in case the said Mortgage-money shall have been discharged, such money arising from dilapidations shall be paid into the hands of the Nominee, or of some other person to be nominated by the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, in case such

Nominee shall be dead, or shall decline to act; to be laid out in making some additional buildings or improvements on the premises, to be approved of by the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent; and in the mean time, if such buildings shall not be necessary, then in trust to lay out the same in Government or other good securities, and pay the interest thereof to the Incumbent for the time being.

X. WHERE new buildings are necessary to be erected for the residence of the Incumbent, the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, may contract, or authorize the Nominee to contract, for the absolute purchase of any house in a situation convenient for the residence of such Incumbent, and not at a greater distance than one mile from the Church; and may also contract for any land adjoining to such house, or to the house belonging to any parochial Benefice,
having

having no glebe lying near the same, not exceeding two acres, if the annual value of such Benefice shall be less than one hundred pounds, nor two acres for every one hundred pounds *per annum* if of greater value, and may cause the purchase-money for such house to be paid out of the money to arise under the powers of this Act: in which cases the said Buildings and Lands shall be conveyed to the Patron, in trust, for the sole use of the Incumbent for the time being, and shall be annexed to such Church, and go in succession with the same for ever; but no contract so made by the Nominee shall be valid, until confirmed by the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent; and every such purchase-deed shall be in the form contained in the Schedule (No. 13), and shall be registered in such manner, and in such Office, as the other deeds are directed to be registered.

XI. WHEN any such Land situated as aforesaid, shall be thought fit to be taken and used as a convenience for such Benefice, the purchase-money, or equivalent for such Land, shall be raised and had by sale or exchange of some part of the Glebe or Tithes of such Benefice, which shall appear to the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, most convenient for that purpose; and every such sale or exchange shall be by deed, in the form in the said Schedule, or to that effect, and registered as before directed, (No. 14.)

XII. THE Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty may, for promoting the purposes of this Act, lend any sum not exceeding *one hundred pounds*, in cases where the Benefice does not exceed the clear annual improved value of *fifty pounds*, and the same security for the repayment of the principal sum shall be made, as is before mentioned, but *no interest*

terest shall be paid ; and in cases where the annual value of such Benefice shall exceed the sum of *fifty pounds*, the said Governors may lend any sum not exceeding two years income of such Benefice upon such security as aforesaid, and subject to the regulations of this Act, and at an interest for the same not exceeding *four pounds* for one hundred pounds by the year.

XIII. ANY College or Hall within the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any other Corporate Bodies, being Patrons of Benefices, may lend any sum of money, of which they have the power of disposing, for building, repairing, or purchasing any houses for the habitation and convenience of the Clergy, being Incumbents on Benefices in the patronage of such College, or Hall, or Corporate Body, upon the security directed by this Act for the repayment

payment of the principal, without taking any interest.

XIV. WHENEVER the Patron of any Benefice, to which the provisions of this Act are proposed to be extended, shall happen to be a Minor, or under any other legal disability, the Guardian, &c. of such Patron may transact the several matters for him, who shall be bound thereby, as if he had been of full age, &c. and had himself done such act, and given his consent thereto.

XV. ALL acts, herein before required to be done by the Ordinary and Patron, shall be done by the Ordinary alone, when the Ordinary shall happen to be the Patron of the Benefice, and no deed, bond, or any other instrument under this Act, shall be charged with any stamp-duty, or fee of Office, except as herein before-mentioned.

XVI.

XVI. In all cases, where any act is required to be done by the Ordinary, such Ordinary being a Body Corporate aggregate, every such act shall be done under the Seal of such Body Corporate.

XVII. In all cases, where any Chapelry or perpetual Curacy is in the nomination of the Rector or Vicar of the parish, wherein the same is situated, the consent of such Rector or Vicar, together with the consent of the Patron of such Rectory or Vicarage shall be necessary in all such matters, wherein the consent of the Patron is required by the former provisions of this Act.

XVIII. WHENEVER any dispute shall arise touching the residence of the Incumbent, with respect to any of the matters contained in this Act, the same shall be determined by the Ordinary.

XIX.

XIX. THE Patron, Ordinary, and Incumbent, or any two of them, of which the Ordinary to be one, may by writing under their hands make the Nominee any allowance not exceeding five pounds for every hundred pounds so to be expended.

XX. IN all cases, where the patronage of any Benefice before described shall be in the Crown, and such Benefice shall be above the yearly value of *twenty pounds* in the King's Books, the consent of the Crown to the several proceedings under this Act shall be signified by the Lord High Treasurer, or First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being; but if such Benefice shall not exceed the yearly value of *twenty pounds* in the King's Books, then such consent shall be signified by the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, or Commissioners of the Great Seal for the
time

time being; or if such Benefice shall be in the Patronage of the Crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, then such consent shall be signified by the Chancellor of the Duchy for the time being, by writing under their respective hands, in the form contained in the Schedule (No. 15); and in all cases, where such deed is required to be executed by the Patron as well as the Ordinary and Incumbent, such deed shall be valid, if executed by the Ordinary and Incumbent only, after such consent shall have been obtained from the said Lord High Treasurer, &c. as the case shall be, provided such consent shall be registered at the Office aforesaid.

XXI. ANY Archbishop, Bishop, or any Ecclesiastical Corporation sole or aggregate, being Lord of any Manor, within which there shall be any Waste or Common Lands, parcel of the Demesnes,

mesnes, lying convenient for the House and Buildings and other purposes of this Act, may grant a part of such waste or common lands in perpetuity for those purposes, leaving sufficient for the several persons having right of Common, and obtaining the consent of the Lessee of such Lands, if the same shall be in Lease.

No.

No. II.

A SCHEDULE, containing the Forms of the several Instruments, which are to be made use of in the Execution of the foregoing Act.

(N^o 1.)

FORM of the CONSENT of the Ordinary and Patron, (to be written on Parchment.)

A. B. Rector, Vicar, &c. (as the case shall be) of the Parish, Chapelry, or perpetual Curacy, (as the case shall be) of _____ *in the County of* _____ *under the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary, having produced to us the said Ordinary, and* _____ *Patron of the said Church and Living, a certificate under the hand of* _____ *a skilful and experienced workman or*
G _____ *surveyor,*

surveyor, of the state and condition of
 the Buildings upon the Glebe belonging
 to the said Church, Chapelry, or per-
 petual Curacy, (*as the case shall be*) and
 of the value of the timber, and other
 materials thereupon, fit to be sold, or
 employed about such buildings; and
 also a plan, made by the said
 of the work proposed to be done by new
 buildings and repairs upon the said
 Glebe, and an estimate of the expence
 attending the same, after applying the
 said materials, or the money to arise from
 the sale thereof, in such buildings and
 repairs; and also a particular account in
 writing, signed by the said *A. B.* of the
 annual profits of such Living, and of the
 Rents, Stipends, Taxes, and other out-
 goings annually issuing thereout, verified
 upon oath, pursuant to the directions of
 an Act, passed in the seventeenth year of
 the reign of his Majesty King George the
 Third, *to promote the residence of the
 Parochial Clergy, by making provision
 for*

for the more speedy and effectual building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing Houses, and other necessary Buildings and Tenements, for the use of their Benefices; and having considered such certificate, plan, and account: Now, we do approve thereof; and do consent, that such buildings and repairs shall be made as therein specified; and that the said *A. B.* do borrow and take up at interest the sum of _____ being the estimate of the expences, after deducting the value of the timber, and other materials, thought proper to be sold, and which appears to us, from the said account, a sum not exceeding two years neat income and produce of the said Living; which money is to be paid to _____ (a person nominated by us and the said *A. B.*) and applied according to the direction of the said Act.

(N^o 2.)

FORM of the MORTGAGE.

THIS Indenture, made the
Day of in the
year of the reign of his Majesty
and in the year of our Lord
between the Reverend Rector
or Vicar, &c. of the Parish Church,
Curacy, or Chapelry, of in
the County of and the
Diocese of the Bishop of
of the one part ; and of
of the other part. Whereas
the said pursuant to the
directions of an Act, passed in the se-
venteenth year of the reign of his Ma-
jesty King George the Third, intituled,
An

An Act to promote the residence of the Parochial Clergy, by making provision for the more speedy and effectual building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing Houses, and other necessary Buildings and Tenements, for the use of their Benefices, hath obtained the consent of the Ordinary of the said Diocese, and the Patron of the said Church and Living, to borrow and take up at interest the sum of to be laid out and expended in building, rebuilding, or repairing (*as the case shall be*) the Parsonage-house, and other necessary offices, upon the Glebe belonging to the said Church, Chapel, or Curacy, as appears by an instrument, signed by the said Ordinary and Patron, hereunto annexed : And whereas the said hath agreed to lend and advance the sum of upon a Mortgage of the Glebe, Tythes, Rents, and other profits and emoluments, of the said Living, pursuant to the direction and the true
G 3 intent

intent and meaning of the said Act:
 Now this indenture witnesseth, that the
 said in consideration of the
 sum of five shillings to him in hand
 paid, and of the sum of
 paid at or before the sealing and de-
 livery hereof, into the hands of
 (a person *or* persons (*as the case shall be*)
 nominated by the said Ordinary, Patron,
 and Incumbent, to receive the same,
 pursuant to the direction of the said act
 (which nomination is also hereunto an-
 nexed) and which receipt of the said
 sum of the said
 have *or* hath acknowledged, by an in-
 dorsement on the back of this Deed)
 hath granted, bargained, sold, and de-
 mised, and by these presents doth grant,
 bargain, sell, and demise unto the said
 his executors, administra-
 tors, and assigns, all the Glebe Lands,
 Tythes, Rents, Moduses, Compo-
 sitions for Tythe, Salaries, Stipends,
 Fees, Gratuities, and other emolu-
 ments

ments and profits whatsoever, arising, coming, growing, renewing, or payable to the Rector, Vicar, or Incumbent (*as the case shall be*) of the said Living in respect thereof, with all and every their rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have, hold, receive, take, and enjoy the said premises, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns, from henceforth, for and during the term of years, fully to be complete and ended, in as full, ample, and beneficial manner, and with such remedies and powers for obtaining and recovering the same, and every part thereof, to all intents and purposes, as the said his Successors, Rectors, Vicars, &c. (*as the case shall be*) of the said Church, could or might, or ought to have held, enjoyed, received, taken, or recovered the same,

if these presents had not been made :
 [* And the said *A. B.* for himself, his
 heirs, executors, and administrators,
 doth hereby covenant, promise, and
 agree, to and with the said
 his executors, administrators, and as-
 signs, that he the said *A. B.* during the
 time he shall continue Rector, Vicar,
 &c. of the said Parish Church, shall
 and will well and truly pay, or cause to
 be paid, unto the said his
 executors, administrators, or assigns,
 interest for the said sum of
 or so much thereof as shall remain due
 at the end of every year, to be com-
 puted from the day of the date of these
 presents, after the rate of *per*
centum per annum, by yearly payments;
 the first of the said payments to begin

* In cases where the Mortgage by this Act directed is
 to be made by the Ordinary and Patron alone, without
 the Incumbent, this Covenant and Proviso are to be
 omitted, and the form is to be varied in such other re-
 spects as shall be necessary.

and

and be made on the day of
 next; and also, at the
 several times before-mentioned for pay-
 ment of the interest, as aforesaid, shall
 and will well and truly pay, or cause to
 be paid, the sum of five pounds *per*
centum per annum of the said principal
 sum of being the money
 originally advanced, in case the said
A. B. shall be resident upon the said
 Living for the time mentioned in, and
 according to the true intent and mean-
 ing of the said Act; and in case the said
A. B. shall not reside upon the said
 Living during the time mentioned in,
 and according to the true intent and
 meaning of the said Act, he shall pay, or
 cause to be paid, the sum of ten pounds
per centum per annum of the said princi-
 pal sum of being the mo-
 ney originally advanced, by such yearly
 payments as aforesaid, instead of the said
 sum of five pounds *per centum per an-*
num, and shall and will continue such
 respective

respective payments of the said interest, and on account of the said principal money, so long as he shall continue Rector, Vicar, &c. (*as the case shall be*) of the said Parish and Parish-church, unless all the said principal money, and interest for the same, shall be sooner paid and discharged. Provided always, and these presents are upon this condition, That if the said *A. B.* and his successors shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, the said principal money, and interest for the same, in manner and at the times aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, and of these presents, and also all costs and charges which shall have been occasioned by the non-payment thereof, these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. Provided also, That it shall and may be lawful for the said *A. B.* and his successors, peaceably and quietly to hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy,
all

all and singular the said Glebe Lands, Tythes, Rents, Moduses, Composition for Tythes, Stipends, Fees, Gratuities, and other emoluments and profits whatsoever, arising, or to arise, from or in respect of the said Living, until default shall be made by him or them respectively in the payment of the interest and principal, or some part thereof, at the times and in the manner aforesaid*. In witness, &c.

* This form differs a little from that which is given in the Schedule annexed to the 17th Geo. III. c. 53, and for the reason of this difference, see the Note in p. 66, 67.

(N^o 3.)

APPOINTMENT *of the* NOMINEE.

(To be written on parchment.)

WE whose names are subscribed, being the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent,

bent, of the Rectory, Vicarage, &c. of
 within the County of
 and Diocese of the Bishop
 of do hereby nominate and
 appoint of
 to receive the money authorized to be
 raised by an Act, passed in the seventeenth
 year of the reign of his Majesty King
 George the Third, intituled, *An Act to*
promote the residence of the Parochial
Clergy, by making provision for the more
speedy and effectual building, rebuilding, or
purchasing Houses, and other necessary
Buildings and Tenements, for the use of
their Benefices, for the purpose of build-
ing, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing,
the Parsonage-house, &c. (as the case
shall be) to the said Rectory, Vicarage,
 &c. belonging, and to pay and apply the
 same, and to enter into contracts with
 proper persons for such buildings or re-
 pairs, and to inspect and take care of the
 execution of such contracts, and to take
 such receipts and vouchers, keep such
 accounts

accounts, and do and perform all such other matters and things, which nominees are authorized and required to do and perform in and by the said Act, the said having given security for the due application thereof, according to the direction of the said Act. Given under our hands, this day of

(N° 4.)

FORM of BOND, *to be given by the Nominee and his Surety, pursuant to the direction of the said Act.*

OBLIGATION of the Bond (*in the common form of obligations*) from A. B. (*describing him as in the form of receipt No. 6.*) and C. D. of etcetera (*describing the surety*) to (*describing the Ordinary*) in the penal sum of (*to be double the sum for which the security is to be given, etcetera, etcetera.*)

(N° 5.)

(Nº 5.)

FORM of the CONDITION of the said
BOND.

THE condition of the above obligation is such, That if the said *A. B.* (*naming the Nominee as before mentioned*) shall and do justly and truly pay and account for the sum of _____ received by him this day from *C. D.* being the person to whom a mortgage hath been this day made and executed of the Glebe, Tithes, Rents, and other profits and emoluments, of the Rectory, (Vicarage, *etcetera, as the case shall be*) of _____ for the purpose of building (rebuilding, *or repairing*) of the said Rectory, *etcetera (as the case shall be)* according to the true intent and meaning of two several Acts of Parliament, passed in the seventeenth and twenty-

twenty-first years of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, for those purposes; then this obligation to be void, or otherwise to remain in force.

A. B.

C. D.

(N° 6.)

RECEIPT *to be signed by the Nominee for the Money which shall be borrowed and paid into his hands, pursuant to the direction of the said Act.*

I *A. B.* being the person nominated by the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, of the Rectory, (Vicarage, *et cetera, as the case shall be*) of in the County of and Diocese of the Bishop of to receive and apply the money authorized to be borrowed by mortgage of the Glebe, Tithes, Rents, and other profits and emoluments

emoluments of the said
for the purpose of building (rebuilding,
or repairing, as the case shall be) the
Parsonage-house (*or outbuildings, et-*
cetera, as the case shall be) belonging to
such Living or Benefice, do hereby ac-
knowledge to have received from the
hands of C. D. being the person to
whom such mortgage is intended to be
made, the sum of being
the sum for which such mortgage or
security is to be made : And I do hereby
promise to apply the same in such man-
ner and for such purposes as are directed
by the said Act.

(Nº 7.)

(97)

(N° 7.)

FORM of *Allowance of the Nominee's
Account of the Money received and ex-
pended by him.*

WE have examined, and do hereby
approve and allow the above account.
Given under our hands this
day of

A. B. Ordinary.

C. D. Patron.

E. F. Incumbent.

(N° 8.)

FORM of ORDER of the Ordinary, Pa-
tron, and Incumbent, for laying out or
applying the Surplus Money.

WE whose names are subscribed, be-
ing the Ordinary, Patron, and Incum-
H bent,

bent, of the Rectory, Vicarage, &c.
of _____ in the County of _____
and Dioceſe of the _____
Bishop of _____ do hereby order,
That the ſum of _____
now remaining in the hands of _____
the perſon nominated and appointed to
receive and apply the Money raiſed for
building, repairing, &c. the Parſonage-
houſe, &c. belonging to the ſaid Rec-
tory, Vicarage, &c. under the Act of
Parliament, paſſed in the ſeventeenth
year of the reign of his Maſteſty King
George the Third, intituled, *An Act to
promote the Reſidence of the Parochial
Clergy, by making Proviſion for the more
ſpeedy and effectual building, rebuilding,
repairing, or purchaſing Houſes, and
other neceſſary Buildings and Tenements,
for the Uſe of their Benefices,* ſhall be
paid to _____
being the perſon entitled to receive the
money now remaining due on the mort-
gage made of the Glebe Lands, Tythes,
and _____

and other profits and emoluments of the said Living, and applied in part of payment thereof, pursuant to the direction of the said Act] *or* [applied in building or repairing, &c. [*describing the same*] upon the Glebe belonging to the said Living. Given under our hands this day of

(N^o 9.)

FORM of CERTIFICATE *from the Two Clergymen.*

WE, the Reverend *A. B.* of
in the county of
Clerk, and *C. D.* of
Clerk, being two Clergymen within the
Diocese of the Bishop of
do hereby certify to the said Bishop,
pursuant to the directions and instructions sent by him to us, That we have made enquiry into the state and condition of the buildings upon the Glebe
H 2 belonging

belonging to the Rectory, Vicarage,
 &c. of within the said
 Diocese, at the time the Reverend

Clerk, the present Incumbent thereof, entered upon the said Living, which was in or about the year of our Lord and do find [That the same have been kept in due and common repair, without any wilful neglect (*if the case is so*)] or [That the same have, by wilful negligence, been suffered to go to decay, and that they have sustained damage, from a want of common and ordinary repair, to the amount of pounds] and we have also enquired into the money received by the said for Dilapidations from the representatives of the former Incumbent; and do find that he hath received the sum of for such Dilapidations; and [that he hath expended the whole, or thereof (*as the case may be*) in the necessary repairs of the buildings] or [that the

(101)

the same hath not been laid out or expended in repairing the buildings] upon the Glebe belonging to the said Living. Given under our hands, this
day of

(N^o 10.)

FORM of CERTIFICATE of RESIDENCE.

WE, *A. B.* Rector, Vicar, *or* officiating Minister (*as the case shall be*) of the parish of _____ in the Diocese of _____ Clerk, and *C. D.* Rector, Vicar, *or* officiating Minister (*as the case shall be*) of the parish of _____ within the said Diocese, Clerk, which said parishes of _____ and _____ are near adjoining to the parish of _____ within the said Diocese, do hereby certify, That *E. F.* Rector, Vicar, *or* Incumbent (*as the case shall be*) of the said parish
H 3 and

and Parish Church of
aforesaid, hath resided upon his Living
or Benefice, within that parish, for the
space of twenty weeks, between the
day of and
the day of
last. Given under our hands, this
day of

(N^o 11.)

*NOMINATION of a Clergyman by the
Bishop, to settle any Dispute about the
proportion of the Payments within the
year in which any Avoidance shall
happen.*

I the Right Reverend
Bishop of pursuant to
the authority of an Act, passed in the
seventeenth year of the Reign of his
Majesty King George the Third, inti-
tuled, *An Act to promote the residence
of the Parochial Clergy, by making pro-
vision*

*vision for the more speedy and effectual
 building, rebuilding, repairing, or pur-
 chasing Houses, and other necessary Build-
 ings and Tenements, for the use of their
 Benefices,* do hereby nominate the Re-
 verend _____ being a Clergyman
 within my said Diocese, to adjust and
 determine the matter in dispute between
 the Reverend _____ Clerk, the
 present Incumbent of the Rectory, Vi-
 carage, &c. of _____ within my
 Diocese, and _____ the Repre-
 sentatives of the _____ the last
 Incumbent (*in case of his death*) or the
 said _____ (*in case of his resigna-
 tion or promotion*) concerning the due
 proportion to be paid by each of the
 said parties of the principal and interest,
 which accrued due within the year, in
 which such death or other avoidance
 happened, according to the direction,
 true intent, and meaning of the said Act.
 Given under my hand, this
 day of

AWARD *and* DETERMINATION *of the*
Clergyman nominated by the Bishop.

I the Reverend *A. B.* of
in the County of and Diocese of the
Bishop of Clerk, having
been nominated by the said Bishop, pur-
suant to the power given by an Act
passed in the seventeenth year of the
reign of his Majesty King George the
Third, intituled, *An Act to promote the*
Residence of the Parochial Clergy, by
making provision for the more speedy and
effectual building, rebuilding, repairing,
or purchasing Houses, and other necessary
Buildings and Tenements, for the use of
their Benefices, to adjust and determine
the matter in dispute between the Re-
verend Clerk, the
present Incumbent of the Rectory,
Vicarage, &c. of
within the said Diocese, and
the

the Representatives of the last Incumbent, (*in case of his death*) or the said
(*in case of his resignation or promotion*) concerning the due proportion to be paid by each of the said parties, of the principal and interest which accrued due within the year in which such (*death or avoidance*) happened, according to the direction and true intent and meaning of the said Act; and having heard and duly considered the said matters, so referred to me as aforesaid, do award, adjudge, and determine, that the said
shall pay, in respect of the interest and principal which became due within the year aforesaid, the sum of
and that the said
shall pay, in respect of the same, the sum of being the remainder thereof, according to the provision and direction of the said Act.
Given under my hand, this
day of

(N^o 13.)

FORM of the DEED of Purchase or Exchange of Buildings or Lands to be annexed to the Living or Benefice.

THIS Indenture, made the
day of in the
year of the reign of his Majesty King
 and in the year of our
Lord between *A. B.* of
 of the one part; *C. D.*
Ordinary of the Rectory, Vicarage,
Chapelry, or Perpetual Cure (*as the case*
shall be) of in the County
of *E. F.* of
Patron of the said Rectory, &c. and
the Reverend *G. H.* Clerk, Incumbent
of the said Rectory, &c. of the other
part. Whereas there is no Parsonage-
house belonging to the said Rectory, &c.
(*or*) [the Parsonage-house belonging to
the said Rectory, &c. is become so
 ruinous

ruinous and decayed (*or so mean*) that
 it is not fit for the habitation of the
 Minister of the said Rectory, &c.] and
 one year's neat income or produce of
 the said Living or Benefice will not be
 sufficient to rebuild or repair the said
 House, with the necessary offices be-
 longing thereto : And whereas a certain
 Messuage, House, or Tenement, with
 the Buildings thereunto belonging, situ-
 ate in the property of the
 said *A. B.* and lying within the distance
 of yards from the Church
 (*or Chapel, as the case shall be*) of the
 said Rectory, &c. appears to the
 said Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent,
 proper and convenient for the habitation
 and use of the Minister of the said Rec-
 tory, &c. [and more commodious than
 the present house and buildings upon
 the Glebe of the said Rectory, &c.]
 (*in cases where there are any*); and a
 contract hath been made, by the direc-
 tion and with the approbation and con-
 sent

sent of the said Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, with the said *A. B.* which is hereby ratified and confirmed by the said Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, for the absolute purchase of the said Messuage, House, or Tenement, and Buildings, for the price or sum of

pursuant to the directions of an Act, passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled, *An Act, &c.* (*set forth the title of the Act:*)

[And whereas a contract has likewise been made with the said *A. B.* by the like direction, approbation, and consent, which is hereby likewise ratified and confirmed by the said Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, for the absolute purchase of the inheritance of a certain yard, garden, orchard, and piece or parcel of land, (*describing them particularly as the case*

*This is to
be inserted
when the
Lands
are pur-
chased
from the
same Per-
son who
sells the
House and
Buildings.*

case shall be) lying near or convenient to the said messuage, house, tenement, and buildings, containing, by admeasurement, for the price or sum of which have been agreed by the said Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, to be raised by the sale (or exchange) of certain Lands or Tythes, (*as the case shall be*) belonging to the said Rectory, &c. herein after described, pursuant to the powers given by the said Act, viz. (*here give a full description of the Lands so agreed to be sold*); (*if the equivalent is to be by exchange, then after the word Incumbent, last mentioned, insert [and the said A. B. to be exchanged for] certain Lands or Tythes, &c. (as above.)*) Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said A. B. for and

and in consideration of the said several
sums of _____ and
_____ to him in hand paid for
the purchases aforesaid, (*if both the
buildings and lands are purchased for
money*) ; (*but if the equivalent for the
land is to be by exchange, then*) [in con-
sideration of the said sum of _____ for
the purchase of the said messuage, house,
or tenement, and buildings, and in
consideration of the Land (*or Tythes, as
the case shall be*) so agreed to be ex-
changed as aforesaid, and intended to
be conveyed to him the said *A. B.* by
the said Ordinary, Patron, and Incum-
bent, by indenture of equal date here-
with] the Receipt of which said sum (*or
sums of money, as the case shall be*) [and
acknowledgment of the said exchange]
(*if the equivalent for the land is to be by
exchange*) the said *A. B.* hath admitted,
by an indorsement on the back of this
deed, hath granted, bargained, and
sold, and by these presents doth grant,
bargain,

bargain, and sell (*if by exchange*) [hath granted, bargained, sold, and exchanged, with, and] unto the said *E. F.* and his heirs, all, &c. (*here insert a full description of the buildings or lands so intended to be conveyed, with their and every of their rights, privileges, and appurtenances*) to hold to the said *E. F.* and his heirs in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the said *G. H.* and his successors, Rectors, Vicars, &c. (*as the case shall be*) of the said Living or Benefice for the time being, for ever: and the said *A. B.* for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant and agree, to and with the said *E. F.* and his heirs, that he hath good right to convey the said messuage, house, or tenement, and buildings, lands, &c. (*as the case shall be*) and that he will warrant the same, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, for ever, free from all claims, charges and incumbrances whatsoever, by, from, or under

under him, or any of his ancestors.
In witness, &c.

(N^o 14.)

FORM of the DEED of Sale, or Exchange, of Lands or Tythes, belonging to the Living or Benefice.

THIS Indenture, made the
day of in the
year of the reign of his Majesty King
George the and in the
year of our Lord between
A. B. Ordinary of the Rectory, (Vica-
rage, Chapelry, or perpetual Cure, as
the case shall be) of in
the county of *C. D.* of
Patron of the said Rec-
tory, &c. and the Reverend *E. F.*
Clerk, Incumbent of the said Rectory,
&c. of the one part, and *G. H.* of
of the other part. Whereas,
in

in the execution of an Act, passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An Act, &c. (here set forth the title of the Act)* it hath been found convenient to purchase (*or exchange, as the case shall be*) certain Lands, &c. (*describe particularly the Lands purchased*) lying near and convenient to the Parsonage-house belonging to the said Rectory, &c. (*or, if the House be lately purchased*) [lying near a certain Messuage, House, or Tenement, and Buildings, lately purchased for the habitation of the Minister of the said Rectory, &c. under the powers of the said Act] and it hath been found most convenient, and agreed by the said Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, that the Glebe Lands (*or Tythes, as the case shall be*) herein after described, belonging to the said Rectory, &c. shall be sold, to raise the sum of
being the purchase-money for the said

lands herein before described (*or exchanged, if the same is to be done by exchange*, in order to make an equivalent for such lands) and a contract hath been made with the said *G. H.* for the absolute sale, at the price or sum of

(*or exchange, as the case shall be*) of part of the Glebe Land (*or of the Tythes, as the case shall be*) belonging to the said Rectory, &c. herein after mentioned; that is to say, (*here describe the particulars of the Land or Tythes proposed to be sold or exchanged*) which contract is hereby ratified and confirmed by the said Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent: Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said *A. B. C. D.* and *E. F.* in order to carry the said contract into execution, and to fulfil the purposes of the said recited Act, in pursuance of the powers thereby to them given, and in consideration of the sum of
the receipt whereof is
acknowledged on the back of this deed;
which

which sum hath been paid and applied in the purchase of the lands herein before described ; have, and each of them hath granted, bargained and sold, (and exchanged, *if the same be by exchange*) and by these presents do, and each of them doth grant, bargain, sell (and exchange, *if by exchange*) unto the said G. H. and his heirs and assigns, all, &c. (*here describe the Lands or Tythes, as the case shall be*) with their and every of their rights, privileges, and appurtenances, to hold to and to the use of the said G. H. his heirs and assigns for ever. (*If done by exchange, add the following words*) [in exchange for certain lands which belonged to the said G. H. and are, by indentures of equal date herewith, exchanged and conveyed to the said . D. in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the said E. F. and his successors, Rectors, Vicars, &c. (*as the case shall be*) of the said Living or Benefice, for the time being, for ever.]

And the said *A. B. C. D.* and *E. F.* do hereby severally covenant for themselves, their several executors and administrators, to and with the said *G. H.* his heirs and assigns, that they, nor any of them, have or hath done any act whereby the said Lands (*or Tythes, as the case shall be*) can or may be incumbered; and that the said *G. H.* his heirs and assigns, shall and may, from time to time, for ever hereafter, peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy the said Glebe Lands *or Tythes (as the case shall be)* according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, without any let, hindrance, or interruption, of or from them, or any of them. In witness, &c.

FORM of CONSENT *where the Living or Benefice shall be in the Patronage of the Crown, or within the Duchy of Lancaster.*

WHEREAS the Living or Benefice of _____ within the Diocese of _____ is in the Patronage of the Crown, and rated above *or* under (*as the case shall be*) twenty pounds *per annum* in the King's Books, | *or* of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (*as the case shall be*); and application hath been made for building, (rebuilding, repairing, *or* purchasing, *or* exchanging, *as the case shall be*) the Parsonage-house or other buildings *or* land (*as the case shall be*) for the use of the said Living or Benefice, in pursuance of the powers given for that purpose, by an Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled,

An Act to promote the residence of the Parochial Clergy, by making provision for the more speedy and effectual building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing Houses, and other necessary Buildings and Tenements, for the use of their Benefices ; now I, the Right Honourable

First Lord Commissioner
of the Treasury, | Lord High Chan-
cellor of Great Britain, | or Chan-
cellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (*as
the case shall be*) being satisfied that
such building, rebuilding, repairing,
purchasing, or exchanging, &c. (*as the
case shall be*) will be an improve-
ment and advantage to the said Living
or Benefice, do hereby consent, That
such buildings, repairs, purchases, or
exchanges (*as the case shall be*) shall be
made, according to the directions and
the true intent and meaning of the
said Act. Given under my hand,
this day of

No.

No. III.

An ACT for the better Maintenance of
CURATES.

12 Ann. Stat. 2. C. 12.

WHEREAS the absence of Beneficed Ministers ought to be supplied by Curates that are sufficient and licensed Preachers, and no Curates or Ministers ought to serve in any place without the examination and admission of the Bishop of the Diocese or Ordinary of the place having episcopal jurisdiction: But nevertheless, for want of sufficient maintenance and encouragement for such Curates, the Cures within that part of Great Britain called England have been in several places meanly supplied: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted* by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Tem-

poral, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any Rector or Vicar having Cure of Souls shall, from and after the nine and twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, nominate and present any Curate to the Bishop or Ordinary, to be licensed, or admitted to serve the Cure of such Rector or Vicar in his absence, the said Bishop or Ordinary, having regard to the greatness of the Cure, and the value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices of such Rector or Vicar, shall, on or before the granting such Licence, appoint, by writing under his hand and seal, a sufficient certain stipend or allowance, not exceeding fifty pounds *per annum*, nor less than twenty pounds *per annum*, to be paid or answered at such times as he shall think fit, by such Rector or Vicar, to such Curate, for his support and maintenance. And if
it

it shall appear to the Bishop or Ordinary, upon complaint or otherwise, that any Curate of such Rector or Vicar, licensed or admitted before the said nine and twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, hath not a sufficient maintenance, it shall be lawful to and for the said Bishop or Ordinary, to appoint him a certain stipend or allowance, in like manner as before-mentioned; and in case any difference shall arise between any Rector or Vicar, and his Curate, touching such stipend or allowance, or the payment thereof, the Bishop or Ordinary, on complaint to him made, shall summarily hear and determine the same; and, in case of neglect or refusal to pay such stipend or allowance, may sequester the profits of such Benefice, for or until payment thereof.

No.

No. IV.

DIRECTIONS *relating to* ORDERS, INSTITUTIONS, *and* LICENCES *in the* Diocese of Sarum.

DIRECTIONS *with respect to* ORDERS.

THE Papers which the Candidate must send to the Bishop are,

1. A SIGNIFICATION of his name and place of abode, with that of the nearest post town, and of his intention to offer himself for the holy order of Deacon or Priest.

2. A LETTER testimonial of his good life and behaviour for the three last years, from his college; or, if he is not of either University, from three beneficed

ficed Clergymen, according to the form here subjoined ; to be countersigned (if they are not of this Diocese) by the Bishop of the Diocese wherein they are beneficed,

3. A CERTIFICATE of his age from the register-book, under the hands of the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish where he was born.

4. A CERTIFICATE of his having attended the Divinity Lectures of the Regius Professor at Oxford ; or of the Norrisian Professor at Cambridge.

5. A SUFFICIENT Title ; which must be either a presentation to some Living in this Diocese, or a nomination to some Cure therein, according to the form here subjoined ; and in the latter case, accompanied with a letter from the Incumbent to the Bishop, assigning his reasons for wanting a Curate.

6. If

6. IF the Candidate is not of either University, or has left it any considerable time, he is likewise to produce a certificate of publication having been made in the church of the parish where he resides, on a Sunday, at least one month before the Ordination, of his intention to offer himself for Holy Orders, according to the form here subjoined.

7. IF the Candidate comes for Priest's Orders, he must send or bring with him his Deacon's Orders.

8. IF the Candidate remains on the Curacy which was his title for Deacon's Orders, a letter from his Rector or Vicar, attesting this, will be a sufficient title. But if, since he was ordained Deacon, he has removed to another Cure, a fresh title in the usual form is necessary.

FORMS

FORMS *referred to in the foregoing*
DIRECTIONS.

FORM *of a* LETTER TESTIMONIAL
for ORDERS.

*To the Right Reverend Father in God, SHUTE,
by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of SARUM.*

WHEREAS our beloved in Christ,
A. B. hath declared unto us his inten-
tion of offering himself a Candidate for
the Holy Order of Deacons (*or* Priests);
and for that end hath requested of us a
letter testimonial of his life and good
behaviour; We therefore whose names
are hereunto subscribed, do testify that
we have personally known the life and
behaviour of the said *A. B.* for the space
of three years last past, and that he
hath during that time lived piously, so-
berly, and honestly; applied himself
diligently

diligently to his studies ; and hath not at any time (as far as we know or believe) maintained in writing, or otherwise, any opinion contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England. And, moreover, We do believe in our consciences, that the said *A. B.* is worthy to be admitted to the Holy Order of Deacon (or Priest). In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this

day of _____ in the year of
our Lord

FORM of a TITLE for ORDERS.

*To the Right Reverend Father in God, SHUTE,
by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of SARUM.*

THESE are to certify your Lordship,
that I, *A. B.* Rector (or Vicar) of
_____ in the county of _____
and your Lordship's Diocese of
Sarum, do hereby nominate and appoint
C. D.

C. D. to perform the office of a Curate in my church of
 aforesaid, if your Lordship shall approve thereof; and I do promise your Lordship that I will allow him the yearly sum of
 for his maintenance in the same, and continue him, with your Lordship's approbation, to officiate in my said church, either until he shall be provided with some ecclesiastical preferment, or your Lordship shall for any fault by him committed, think fit to remove him from the office aforesaid. And I do solemnly declare that I do not fraudulently give this certificate only to intitle the said to receive Holy Orders, but with a real intention to employ him in my said Church, according to what is before expressed: as witness my hand this day of
 in the year of our Lord

[This form, omitting the last clause, may be used for the nomination of a stipendiary Curate.]

FORM

FORM *of a* CERTIFICATE *of* PUBLI-
CATION *in the* CHURCH.

WHEREAS *E. F.* of this parish,
intends to offer himself a Candidate for
the Holy Order of Deacons (*or* Priests)
at the ensuing Ordination of the Lord
Bishop of Sarum, at on the
 day of next;

This is to give notice, that if any per-
son can shew sufficient cause, just im-
pediment, or notable crime, for which
the said *E. F.* ought not to be admitted
to that Holy Order, he may now de-
clare the same, or give notice thereof to
the Bishop of Sarum.

THE above notice was publicly read
in the parish church of
in the county of during
the time of divine service, on Sunday
 the

the day of
17 and no objections were made.

Witneffes,

Rector.

Vicar.

Curate.

} Churchwardens.

ALL these instruments necessary for orders must be sent to the Bishop at least twenty days before the day of ordination; and, if by the post, in covers not exceeding two ounces weight. If the papers are not sent in time, it may be too late to correct mistakes, and the Candidate will be disappointed of his ordination.

THE Clergy of this Diocese are solemnly entreated to be very careful and conscientious in signing testimonials, and not to consider them as mere mat-

K

ters

ters of form. They are in general the only means of learning the moral characters of the persons who bring them; and if Bishops are misled in so material a point, the consequence to religion must be very fatal, and the guilt of those who deceive them very great.

As some persons have offered themselves for Curacies who have never been ordained; others with false letters of orders; and others of immoral characters; it is most earnestly recommended to the Clergy not to accept a Curate from another Diocese, without previously transmitting to the Bishop of this, an authenticated testimonial from the Bishop or Ordinary from whence he comes, and his letters of orders.

DIREC-

DIRECTIONS *for* INSTITUTION.

Before Institution.

THE Presentation to be tendered to the Bishop, and left with him to be considered.

THE Orders of Deacon and Priest to be exhibited to the Bishop, according to the 39th canon.

A TESTIMONIAL of the good life and behaviour of the person presented, according to the 39th canon, and the form here subjoined: and if he bring a testimonial from another Diocese, it must be countersigned by the Bishop of that Diocese.

After Institution.

IT is necessary for the person instituted to compound for his first fruits, at

the office of First Fruits in the Temple, according to stat. 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3. § 2 unless it be a Living that is discharged, either as being a Vicarage not exceeding 10l. a year; or a Rectory not exceeding 6l. 13s. 4d. a year in the King's Books, and so discharged by 1 Eliz. c. 4 § 29. or as not exceeding 50l. a year clear value, and so discharged by stat. 5 Anne, c. 24. § 1.

To pay the tenths at the office in the Temple, every year before the end of April, unless the living is discharged by the stat. 5 Anne, as being under 50l. a year, clear value.

To carry the mandate of induction to the proper officer; to the Archdeacon, or other person to whom it is directed; and upon induction to receive a certificate from the person who inducts.

To

To read in the church the morning and evening prayer, and declare his assent and consent thereto within two months after induction, unless dispensed with by the Ordinary upon some lawful impediment, according to the stat. 13, 14 Car. II. c. 4. § 6 and in that case within one month after the impediment is removed.

AND, if it be a Benefice with Cure, to read the Thirty-nine Articles, in the time of divine service, with a declaration of his unfeigned assent thereto, within two months after induction, by stat. 13 and 14 Car. II. but by stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 28. if the Thirty-nine Articles are read at the time of reading the morning and evening prayer, it is sufficient.

To make in the church during divine service, within three months after institution, the declaration that he will conform

form to the liturgy of the church of England, as it is now by law established; and to read the Bishop's certificate of having made and subscribed it, unless dispensed with; (*i. e.*) any dispensation granted with respect to reading the morning and evening prayer, will, by stat. 23 Geo. II. extend to the declaration of conformity.

To take the oaths within six months after institution, either in one of the courts in Westminster Hall, or at the General Quarter Sessions of the county, city, or place where he shall reside.

CERTIFICATE *of* INDUCTION.

WE whose names are underwritten do hereby certify and declare, that *A. B.* Rector of *C.* within the Diocese of *D.* in the county of *E.* was in the presence of us inducted into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the church

church of *C.* aforesaid, together with
all the rights, profits and appurtenances
thereunto belonging, by *F. G.* Rector
of *H.* on the

day of _____ in the year of our
Lord _____ by virtue of cer-

tain mandatory letters under the hand
and seal of _____ Bishop of

[or *I K.* Archdeacon of
L. in the said Diocese] and directed to

all and singular the Clerks, &c. &c.

And all this we promise to testify upon
our oaths, if at any time we shall be
lawfully thereunto required. In wit-

ness whereof we have hereunto set our
hands, this _____ day of

in the year of our Lord

CERTIFICATE *of having read the COM-*
MON PRAYER, made the DECLARA-
TION, &c. &c.

WE whose names are underwritten
do hereby certify and declare, that *A. B.*

K 4

Rector

Rector of *C.* within the Diocese of *D.*
 and county of *E.* did, on the
 day of _____ in the year of our
 Lord _____ being the Lord's
 day, read in his parish church aforesaid,
openly, publicly, and solemnly, the morn-
 ing and evening prayers appointed to be
 read by and according to the book en-
 titled, " The Book of Common
 " Prayer, and Administration of the Sa-
 " craments, and other Rites and Cere-
 " monies of the Church, according to
 " the use of the Church of England, to-
 " gether with the Psalter or Psalms of
 " David, pointed as they are to be sung
 " or said in Churches; and the Form
 " and Manner of making, ordaining,
 " and consecrating of Bishops, Priests,
 " and Deacons," at the time thereby
 appointed; and after such reading there-
 of did *openly* and *publicly*, before the
 congregation there assembled, declare
 his unfeigned assent and consent to the
 use of all things therein contained and
 prescribed

prescribed in these words following :

“ I *A. B.* do here declare my unfeign-
 “ ed assent and consent to all and every
 “ thing contained and prescribed in and
 “ by the book entitled The Book of
 “ Common Prayer, and Administration
 “ of the Sacraments, and other Rites
 “ and Ceremonies of the Church, ac-
 “ cording to the use of the church of
 “ England, together with the Psalter
 “ or Psalms of David, pointed as they
 “ are to be sung or said in Churches ;
 “ and the Form or Manner of making,
 “ ordaining, and consecrating of Bishops,
 “ Priests, and Deacons ;” *Also* that he
 did *publicly* and *openly* on the day and
 in the year aforesaid [if it be done on
 the same day ; but if it be done on any
 other day, then the same must be set
 forth accordingly, or it may be certified
 separately in a separate certificate] in the
 parish church aforesaid, in the presence
 of the congregation then assembled, in
 the time of divine service, read a certi-
 ficate

ficate under the hand and seal of the
 Right Rev. Father in God the Lord
 Bishop of Sarum, in these words fol-
 lowing (*here insert the very words of the
 Certificate*) and immediately after the
 reading thereof, at the same time, and
 in the same place, the congregation
 aforesaid being then and there present,
 did read the declaration or acknowledg-
 ment contained in the said certificate,
 to wit, " I *A. B.* do declare, that I will
 " conform to the Liturgy of the church
 " of England, as it is now by law esta-
 " blished." And lastly, that he did,
 on the day and in the year aforesaid, read
 the articles of religion, commonly
 called the XXXIX Articles, agreed upon
 in convocation, in the year of our Lord
 one thousand five hundred sixty and two,
 in the parish church aforesaid, in the
 time of common prayer there, and did
 declare his unfeigned assent thereunto.
 And these things we promise to testify
 upon our oaths, if at any time we shall
 be

be lawfully thereunto required. In
witness whereof we have hereunto set
our hands this day of
in the year of our Lord

For a LICENCE to a CURACY.

A nomination from the patron ; or,
in the case of a temporary Cure, from
the Incumbent, must be brought or sent
to the Bishop ; in the latter case, the
salary proposed to be allowed according
to the form here subjoined, must be
expressed.

HIS Deacon's Orders must be pro-
duced or sent ; and if it be a perpetual
Curacy, his Priest's Orders likewise.

A testimonial as before directed.

If it be a perpetual Curacy, it will be
advisable to attend to the directions
given with respect to the requisites after
institution to a living.

FORM

FORM *of a* LETTER TESTIMONIAL
for INSTITUTION, *or a* LICENCE *to*
serve a CURE.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, SHUTE,
by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of SARUM.

WHEREAS *A. B.* Clerk, hath notified to us, that he is presented to the Rectory (*or* Vicarage) of *A.* (*or* nominated to the Cure of *A.*) in the county of _____ within your Lordship's Diocese and Jurisdiction, and for that end hath desired of us a Letter Testimonial of his life and behaviour: We, therefore, whose names are underwritten, do testify and declare, from our personal knowledge of the life and behaviour of the said *A. B.* for the space of three years last past, that he hath, during that time, lived piously, soberly, and honestly; nor hath he, at any time,
(as

(141)

(as far as we know or believe) written,
taught, or held, any thing contrary to
the doctrine or discipline of the church
of England. In witness whereof we
have hereunto set our hands, this

day of in the
year of our Lord

No.

No. V.

FROM the time any person determines upon entering into Holy Orders, previous to his actual application to the study of Divinity as a profession, he should attentively read such books as are calculated to form his mind to habits of seriousness, reflection, and purity of life. With this view, to a more diligent study of

THE SCRIPTURES

than he yet has been accustomed to, let him add the frequent perusal of

Mason's Self-Knowledge,

The great Importance of a Religious
Life, and

Scott's Christian Life.

THE first of these treatises will (with God's blessing) enable him to apply seriously

riously to that most difficult of all sciences, the KNOWLEDGE OF HIMSELF. It will teach him to *commune with his own heart*; to *examine himself*; to *search and try his own ways*; and to know *what manner of person he is*. The second will help to confirm the good resolutions, which his self-examination will suggest to him, of self-government and amendment; and will remind him what is the end, and ought to be the main object of this life; and the rule of his conduct. The third will shew him further how to exemplify in his own life the precepts of Christianity.

THIS course of reading should be followed up by a serious examination of the whole

Book of Common Prayer,
It's Rubrics and Offices; together
with
The Articles of our Church, and
The Ordination Service.

AT

AT his examination, the candidate for Deacon's Orders in this Diocese is expected to be prepared in the following books; and to write on some sacred subject in English and in Latin.

Greek Testament.

Bishop Percy's Key to the New Testament.

Bishop Gibson's Pastoral Letter.

Grotius de Veritate Rel: Christianæ.

Waterland on the Athanasian Creed.

Wheatley on the Common Prayer.

Welshman on the Articles.

THE candidate for Priest's Orders is expected to be prepared in the following books; and to write on some sacred subject in English and in Latin.

Greek Testament.

Collyer's Sacred Interpreter.

Bishop Wilkins on Natural Religion.

Bishop Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ.

Bishop Pearson on the Creed.

Hooker's

Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, particularly the Fifth Book.

Bishop Burnet on the Articles.

To the candidate for either order, the *New Testament* must be the foundation of all his clerical studies, as it is the source from whence he must derive all the principles of his faith. This therefore should be the first and chief employment of his attention. Next to the study of the Scriptures I earnestly recommend the *Articles of our Church* as the text-book of his other professional studies preparatory for orders. His study of the Articles, with the proofs of Welshman or Burnet, well digested, will methodize and give effect to his other reading. In all the other books, in which he is expected to be prepared for examination, he will find something to apply in illustration of the Articles. And such an application of what he reads will serve as a rule for particular selections. In short, what-

L

ever

ever he reads, the younger student especially, should impress the substance in his mind by selections and abridgments, and frequent self-examination.

No candidate for either order, if of the University of Oxford, will be admitted, who has not attended one complete course of the Regius Professor of Divinity's Lectures; or, if of Cambridge, one complete course of the Norrisian Professor's. A proof of such attendance will be required, by producing a certificate from the Professor.

F I N I S.

